

By Authority



On THURSDAY, December 12, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease of that Tract of Land comprising portions of Honoumalo, Kawela, and Kaeleku, in Hana, Maui, and containing an area of 1250 acres, a little more or less.

Terms—Lease for 10 years.

Upset price—\$150 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 8, 1889.

111 1296-2t

On THURSDAY, December 12, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at Public Auction, all that piece or parcel of land situate on Beretania Street, and known as Washington Place, containing an area of 1 acre 708 fathoms.

Upset price—\$250.

This sale is subject to a Lease of an unexpired term of 280 years. Rent paid in full.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 8, 1889.

111 1296-2t

Sale of Government Land at Hakio, Kailua, Oahu.

On MONDAY, January 7, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, a strip of Government Land at Hakio, Kailua, Oahu, containing an area of 28½ acres.

Upset Price \$225.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Department, Dec. 2, 1889.

132-41 1290-2t

Sale of Building Lots on South Slope of Punchbowl Hill and on the Plains.

On MONDAY, December 16, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at public auction, sixty-four lots situate on the slope of Punchbowl Hill at the head of Kapiolani and Victoria Streets, varying in size from 75x100 feet to 100x200 feet.

Upset Price—Varying from \$125 to \$400 each lot, according to size and location.

The terms and conditions of sale will be cash, or at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth cash, and the remainder in equal installments payable in one, two and three years with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The purchaser must within one year from the date of purchase enclose the land bought by him with a good and substantial fence and lay on water from the Government pipes.

Royal Patents will be issued for the land upon final payment of the purchase price.

A map of the Lots can be seen and full particulars learned at the Land Office.

Streets have been laid out and graded, and water mains have been laid adjoining all of the above Lots.

At the same time there will be offered for sale Lots on Beretania and Young Streets near Keaumoku, 50 feet by 140 at an upset price of \$400 each. Other terms and conditions the same as above.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 11, 1889.

113-41 1297-2t

School Vacation Notice.

The regular Christmas Vacation of all Public Schools in the Kingdom, will extend from FRIDAY, the 20th of December, to TUESDAY, the 7th of January, 1890.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH,

Secretary.

Education Office, Nov. 27, 1889.

127 1299-3t

Mr. PAUL ISENBERG, Jr., has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Animal Inspectors for the Island of Oahu, vice E. R. Miles, Esq., resigned.

The Board now consists as follows: A. R. Rowatt, V.S., Executive Inspector. Mr. John B. Brown.

Mr. Paul Isenberg, Jr.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 22, 1889.

1298-3t

Mr. J. M. CAMARA, Jr. of Honolulu has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 29, 1889.

1299-3t

Mr. WM. G. ACHIL of Honolulu, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 30, 1889.

1299-3t

Mr. J. C. LONG, of Hana, has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Nov. 13, 1889.

1298-3t

THE GAZETTE CALENDAR.

December, 1889.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	December 7. Full Moon.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	December 15. Last Quarter.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	December 22. New Moon.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	December 28. First Quarter.
29	30	31					

Tides, Sun and Moon.

DATE	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rise	Sun Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
Mon.	6:40	5:00	11:30	12:10	6:26	5:18	7:42	
Tues.	6:30	4:50	12:00	1:00	6:27	5:19	8:33	
Wed.	6:20	4:40	12:30	1:30	6:28	5:20	9:25	
Thur.	6:10	4:30	1:00	2:00	6:28	5:20	10:18	
Fri.	6:00	4:20	1:30	2:30	6:29	5:21	11:07	
Sat.	5:50	4:10	2:00	3:00	6:30	5:21	12:00	
Sun.	5:40	4:00	2:30	3:30	6:30	5:21	12:51	

Meteorological.

DATE	Barom.	Thermo.	Wind	Force	Force	Force	Force	Force	Force
Sun.	30.00	79.00	W	13	70	NE	1	1	1
Mon.	30.00	79.00	W	13	70	NE	1	1	1
Tues.	30.00	79.00	W	13	70	NE	1	1	1
Wed.	30.00	79.00	W	13	70	NE	1	1	1
Thur.	30.00	79.00	W	13	70	NE	1	1	1
Fri.	30.00	79.00	W	13	70	NE	1	1	1
Sat.	30.00	79.00	W	13	70	NE	1	1	1

N. B.—Barometer corrected to sea level.

Aneroid's std. read .01 lower for every 10 feet elevation. Lanes' whistle blows at Greenwich mean 12 P. M., 1h. 28m. 33s. of Honolulu time.

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : DECEMBER 10, 1889.

REFERRING again to the subject briefly alluded to on page 2, of issues coming up at the general election of February 5th, that regarding the qualifications of electors of Nobles cannot seriously be thought of. No intelligent person can advocate the proposition that the qualification of voters for Nobles and Representatives should be the same. Were it so, then the persons chosen would simply be forty-eight representatives of the people, with no distinctive features, to make two distinctive branches of legislators. The main object in framing every popular government is to preserve three branches in the legislative power of the country—the sovereign emperor, king or president, the nobles or senators, and the representatives or commons. This constitutes the most perfect, as it is the most equitable and well balanced system of government that it is possible to frame.

There are some who would abolish the restrictive qualifications of voters for Nobles, and have the same qualifications for those voting for Nobles as for Representatives. This would completely destroy the system, as established in America, England, France and every country where the three branches are recognized and religiously guarded. Hawaii has adopted the system as nearly as it is possible to construct it and to maintain its prominent features.

Formerly the King nominated the Nobles; now, by the Constitution, the power held by him is given to a class of electors who are either landholders or who by their industry have raised themselves above their fellows, so as to derive a larger income from their labor. But the restriction is placed so low as to include every industrious mechanic and laborer, and to exclude only the idle and ignorant. Every citizen who values a well regulated and well balanced government, should seek the perpetuation of the triune system which has been adopted here, and which will assist to preserve the liberties of the people. Let no one who loves the independence of Hawaii seek to destroy it by making the qualifications of electors of Nobles and Representatives alike, as disaster and confusion only could follow it.

The eyes of the whole world are now turned to Africa, watching whether the reports of the return of Stanley to Zanzibar shall prove true or not. It has been stated that he would arrive there about January 1, and if nothing adverse happens he probably will. But just as hope was becoming firmly established, comes the report that Dr. Peters, the eminent German explorer, has been massacred in the immediate vicinity where Stanley and his party were at last dates, or perhaps further South. The London Standard says:

"Another distinguished name has to be added to the gloomy death roll of African exploration and adventure. There is no room for hoping that the news of the massacre of Peters and the bulk of his party may prove, like many another story of disaster that rumor has brought down to the coast, the product of native invention or exaggeration. The circumstantial character of the account dispatched to Zanzibar forbids the skepticism in which, under ordinary conditions, it would be allowable to indulge."

The News says:

"Peters falls an honored victim to his zeal in the service of his country. We can feel nothing but sorrow for his untimely death. Africa is wide enough for us and for those he served, and every pioneer of civilization in the wilderness is a pioneer for the entire race. Peters has been denied the glorious fortune which has been fairly won by the judgment, courage and inexhaustible energy of Stanley, that prince of explorers."

The Times says:

"The gratification with which the civilized world received the news of the safety of Stanley and Emin Pasha has been almost instantly dampened by intelligence that the adventurous German explorer, Dr. Peters, had been cut off on the river Tana by Masai or Somalis, and that only two survivors of his party had returned to Ngao. Setting aside altogether the question of international rivalry in regions of exploration and colonization, it would be unfair not to recognize the courage, the zeal and the devotion with which Dr. Peters labored in what he deemed to be the interests of his country, and the energy, not always, unfortunately, tempered enough with discretion, which he displayed in his endeavors to open up East Africa to European influences, and immediately of course to the glory of Germany. The news of poor Peter's death and further details about Stanley and Emin Pasha absorb public attention."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Some Dangers That Threaten Us.

MR. EDITOR: Any thoughtful observer of our present social condition and political complications must be conscious that there are some imminent perils that may well excite gravest apprehensions of possible disasters. It is true that insensate folly often brings upon itself the danger that it dreads by its unreasonable alarm. But it is equally true that self-conceited incompetency may "rush in where angels fear to tread," and so provoke its own doom. Between these two extremes lies the path of safety which trust in an overruling Providence and earnest desires to do the right thing in the right way at the right time and to point out as the path of duty. What ought we to avoid? is as important a question as what ought we to seek?

The growing separation between the desires and the conduct of the native Hawaiians on the one side, and, on the other side, the residents of other nationalities in whose hands is the direction and management of the business and social interests of the country, is a fact too glaring to be denied. How this separation has been widened, whether it was avoidable or not, may be discussed by future philosophic historians. What concerns us now, is the bearing of this state of things on our immediate personal welfare, perhaps even our continued national existence. There is as evidently a re-actionary party, whose policy and machinations are to be dreaded, as there is a party of progress as well as reform, whose ideas and aspirations are incompatible with the triumph of the reactionaries.

Can we anticipate without any forebodings of evil, either the triumph of vice and ignorance, or of a legalized system of fraud and injustice? But how can we hope for success in the contest between good and evil unless good men will unite when bad men combine? Union can only be secured by intelligent comprehension of the necessities of the case and hearty co-operation in proper means and methods for the promotion of the liberties and privileges of the community. But to this end we need to lay aside the prepossessions of education and the prejudices of habit, and have that true sympathy with others which enters into their ideas and desires, and views the situation from the standpoint of their circumstances and standards of thought.

Are we qualified and prepared, for instance, to look at recent events from the point of view from which a Hawaiian sees things? The Hawaiians, must be remembered, have accented in their notions of Church and State life, prepared for them, not developed by them. At first there was some attempt to educate them into an intelligent apprehension of the laws and limitations of the new social order. But of late years no such educational processes have been at work. Cajoled by seemed easier than instruction, and bribery or intimidation quicker and surer than argument and persuasion. The new system, such as it is, seems to the Hawaiian a mark of honorable distinction; and he glories in the possession of it very much, as he once paraded before his fellows with a malo and a cocked hat as his sufficient attire. A Hawaiian says, "This is a constitutional Kingdom: constitutional Governments are the institutions of enlightened nations; therefore, we are an enlightened nation." Indignous flattery of the Hawaiians has only spread and deepened this feeling among them.

But now that they have had the privilege of constitutional government, and had a foremost place in its administration and ostensibly some large share of political power, any set back in position, or diminution of privilege is resented as an injury and a wrong. The barber's shears for cutting off the tangled and infected growth of hair, seem to them like an executioner's sword for cutting off their head. They have not outgrown the Oriental idea of government, as being full submission to the will of the sovereign. They have not the inbred Teutonic idea of the sovereignty of the people. Here is a radical difference of sentiment and habit between the Hawaiian and the Anglo-Saxon; how is it to be remedied?

Consider their crude notions, also, in regard to the system of trial by jury. To be a jurymen is to the ordinary Hawaiian a great event in his life. He will run in debt to get a best suit of clothes to appear in public with the dignity that befits his honorable position. He will consider it his duty to support the government every time, and to obey the exhortation of the Attorney-General to bring in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. Or his suspicions may be aroused, and he may be stated that the tricky ways by which the foreigner is trying to get advantage of him, and as in the recent trials on Hawaii, acquit

every Hawaiian liable to be imprisoned, conceiving this imprisonment to be part of a scheme to deprive Hawaiian citizens of their privilege of voting. So, in acquitting Wilcox, the idea evidently was to get even with the foreigner; a rude idea of justice, surely; but what better can you expect from people that have not the first glimmer of any correct conception of this wholly alien system of trial by jury, or the principles that underlie our system of legal procedure? But why show them no sympathy because they do not see things as we do? We cannot claim that our intelligent merchants, even, are above class prejudice, when in face of the clear letter of the law, and the positive instructions of the judge, no Honolulu jury would declare that an acknowledged debt should be paid, as the law demands, three-fourths in gold coin, and only one-fourth in silver.

Our social fabric is not to go to rack and ruin because of the mistakes or misconduct of a few misguided folk, or of a set of mischief-makers. A family's existence or happiness is not wrecked, because of the folly or perversity of some child. But we do not "shoot the boy and save the calf," if there happens to be a wayward prodigal boy. It is the spirit of loyalty to truth and righteousness, of obedience to loving and wise sovereignty that we need to cherish and foster. In that spirit we shall surely come off more than conquerors over any foes that may threaten the national life and prosperity, by making friends and patriots of every resident and every citizen in this little Hawaiian Kingdom.

H.

Is It a Necessity.

MR. EDITOR: I find a peculiar kind of logic in the last GAZETTE, viz: "The Oahu Railroad Co. propose to run a regular series of trains on Sundays, from this time forth. The traveling public demand it and it therefore becomes a necessity."

I will venture to assert that a large portion of the public, the better portion, the most law-abiding portion, do not demand Sunday trains. But suppose a considerable portion do demand such trains, does that decide the question of necessity in a Christian community?

If the unlimited sale of opium was permitted in these islands, I suppose there would be a very large public demand for it; but does that prove that it is necessary and best to allow such sale, even though large profits would be made from it? If the highly performance of the most indecent hula hula were allowed in Honolulu, I am afraid it would be largely patronized. Is it therefore a necessity?

Is there no law in the land against Sunday work? Is there not good reason for such a law? And is there any reason why it should not be enforced against Sunday trains for either pleasure or business? If they are for business, it is work in every sense of the word. If they are recreation trains, they are still less a "necessity," while they occasion just as much work for the employees, and are just as disturbing to the quiet of the Lord's day. The running of steam cars is everywhere recognized as one of the most disturbing things possible to the quiet of any day. Here on Maui, Chinamen and others are arrested for working in their own gardens on Sunday. "Consistency is a jewel."

THOS. L. GULICK.

THE STEAMER CHINA.

The new steamer China is 466 feet in length, or forty-three feet longer than the City of Peking; her breadth of beam is 48 feet, and depth of hold 36 feet. She has four decks and ten water-tight compartments, five of which extend to the spar deck. She is arranged for water ballast, carrying 1,000 tons of water when required. Her gross measurement is 5,480 tons, and she has a cargo capacity of 4,000 tons. She has accommodation for 1,000 steerage and 120 cabin passengers. The dining-saloon and the staterooms are on the main deck forward of the machinery; the social hall is on the spar deck and the captain's room and four staterooms are on the hurricane deck. She is lighted throughout with electricity, and has numerous bathrooms, lavatories and all the latest appliances for comfort and safety.

The engines are triple expansion; the diameter of the cylinders 40, 66 and 106 inches; the stroke is 36 inches. On the trip the engines made seventy-nine revolutions, developing 7,000 horse power and giving a speed of nineteen knots. The boilers, return tubular, double ended, are six in number, thirteen feet nine inches in diameter, made of 1 3/16-inch steel, and are placed three on a side, with the coal bunkers, having a capacity of 1,250 tons, between. There are thirty-six furnaces. The boilers were tested up to 320 pounds, and 160 pounds of steam are allowed to be carried. On a speed of fifteen knots an hour she will consume seventy tons of coal a day. She has two smokestacks.

The China has four masts, square rigged on the fore and main, and fore and aft on the mizzen and jigger. It was proposed by the builders that she should carry no yards, while Captain Seabury, who went out to Scotland to take command of her, wanted her full ship-rigged on three masts at least. As a compromise, yards are only carried on the fore and main. The captain, writing to a friend describing the vessel, says: "She has rolling topsails, a thing I detest, and short masts. Her stern rakes forward but not much. I am afraid some of you will be disappointed in her looks when you see her." As an evidence of how far the "new-fangled" notion of doing away with the square rig on steamships has extended, it may be stated that when the City of New York next leaves port she will carry no yards. The City of Sydney, when she is repaired next spring, will also shed her cross-tees.

It is expected that the China will make the quickest run across the Pacific on record. The present average time is fourteen days, but she will probably do it in less than twelve. The vessel is now under the British flag, and Captain Seabury, his first officer and the chief engineer all have English certificates, as required by the English law. It is understood, however, that the ship will be placed under the Hawaiian flag at an early day, as the Australia and Zealandia now are.—[Chronicle, Nov. 13th.]

The Argentine Republic has the greatest debt per capita of any nation in the world.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.

Passengers Injured by the Elevator Falling—The Exposition's Visitors.

Thousands of Americans who have been up in the Eiffel Tower will be interested to know that they have run an alarming risk. On a late date the elevator in which the visitors to the Tower were carried from the second stopping place to the summit, fell almost 100 feet and thirty of the occupants were injured. The authorities of the Exposition took every precaution to conceal the accident, as was done in the instances of loss of life during the building of the Tower. It is said that since the opening of the Exposition a dozen men have lost their lives in the Eiffel elevators, and in no instance have such accidents been made public. Many workmen were killed during the construction of the tower, and these tragedies have also been kept from the public.

The exhibition having closed, Parisians are contemplating the statistics and counting the gains. It is estimated that 5,000,000 French people came from the provinces, and that their aggregate expenditure was 50,000,000 francs. One million five hundred thousand foreigners visited Paris and the exhibition and spent 75,000,000 francs. Englishmen head the foreign list with 380,000, the Belgians come next with 226,000, the Germans third with 160,000, and America fourth with nearly 120,000.

Important Question of Jurisdiction.

A legal question of much interest to mariners has been before the Supreme Court at Hongkong. In deciding that he had jurisdiction to try the case, the Judge said: "This is an action in which the plaintiff claims \$1000 for an assault alleged to have been committed on an American ship on the high seas, the plaintiff being a British subject and the defendant an American subject. An objection to the jurisdiction was taken by Mr. Withers, the acting Consul for the United States, and certain authorities were quoted by him in support of that objection, but I must say, on looking over the case and the authorities quoted. I don't think they apply to the present action, as most of the cases referred to were cases arising from contracts or criminal offenses. If both parties had been British subjects there would be no doubt about the jurisdiction of this Court, because it had been repeatedly laid down that an action can be maintained in our Courts by one British subject against another for a wrongful act done in any foreign country, and of course the same principle holds good in regard to a foreign ship on the high seas, provided that what is sought is damages, and provided also that the action could be maintained in the foreign country. It seems to me that principle applies equally well in a case like the present one, where the plaintiff is a British subject and the defendant a foreigner. It is quite true there is no direct evidence here that the plaintiff could have brought this action in an American Court, but it is distinctly laid down in Scott vs. Lord Seymour that in the absence of any special plea or allegation that such action cannot be maintained in the foreign country, it must be held to be maintainable in a British Court. I think this action could be maintained in an American Court, and I therefore hold that it can be maintained here. I order pleadings and a jury."

Rapid Dispatch.

Speaking of an electric road the Baltimore Sun says:

A railroad system incorporated under the name of the Electro-Automatic Transit Company, of Baltimore, after about a year of carefully conducted and conclusive experiment has patented its multiplicity of electrical and mechanical appliances in the United States and all over the world as a preliminary to putting the system regularly to work wherever required. By this electro-automatic arrangement the morning papers may be delivered for the breakfast table and the evening papers before supper time at distant points. It will deliver letters almost within prompitude of the telegraph sending a message. The mails between New York and Omaha will be carried in a night. It will handle perishable light freight from long distances, will deliver with celerity the mails and parcels in cities and suburban towns and will multiply many times the business of the postoffice and express companies. Its advantages are not alone in its speed, but in the economy and frequency with which trains can be dispatched. In addition to all these things it will save interest on remittances at long distances, will bring the people closer together, and will create new enterprises. Doubtless, as in the case of the telegraph, its important uses cannot be anticipated in advance of its going into active operation. Its development will create new fields of usefulness not now thought of. Such, in brief, are what the persons interested in this invention claim for it.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has awarded a contract for the furnishing of adhesive postage stamps for four years beginning on the 1st of January, 1890, to the American Bank Note Company of New York. The new stamp will be about one-eighth smaller than those now in use. The one-cent stamp will continue to be printed in blue and the two-cent stamp, now printed in green, will be printed in bright carmine, and changes will be made in some of the other denominations.

Diaz as a Dictator.

The indications for some time past have been that President Diaz of Mexico was aiming at a life tenure of his office with the powers of a dictator.

The first step in that direction was taken when the clause of the constitution forbidding a second term to a President was changed for his benefit. He is now in the office for his third term. The other day in two of the States of Mexico resolutions passed the Legislature favoring a life term for Diaz. While the States are so moving, President Diaz is binding the army close to his personality by frequent inspections and flatteries. If he really desires a coup d'etat it will not be difficult to accomplish it. It might be better for Mexico if it was ruled by the stern rod of a dictator than by the lax administration of its present law. Still there is a risk in the way of Diaz if he attempts the assumption of a dictatorship. Mexicans, while not very well qualified to govern themselves, are sensitive upon the subject and unwilling to surrender their present right of self-government. The knife of the assassin has put out of the way a ruler or two before Diaz, and may find it needful to remove him before he does anything overt toward realizing the end of his ambition.—[Exchange.]

There are over 600 one-armed men in the State of New York, and not over twenty of them were crippled in the war. The railroads and saw mills are supposed to be responsible for the rest.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate, in the matter of the Guardianship of the heirs of MAEMAE and W. C. JONES.

On reading and filing the petition of Henry Smith, Guardian, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to his wards, being a one undivided half interest in the homestead property known as "The Bungalow," and pasture land thereon belonging, situate in Aiea, Liliha Street, Honolulu, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court, on